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Fairly Represented,

*By the Means of some Quæres, Conducing to the finding out whether the Trade of Ireland is Affected or not, by the Advancement of the Rates of Coin there: And Consequently, Whither the said Advancement of the Rates of Coin there, occasion'd as is Alledg'd? More Monies being pour'd into that Country, to its Advantage, than would otherwise have been carry'd thither.*

*First, Quere,*

**S**INCE Change for *Guineas* us'd to be easily and readily had in *Ireland*, and now but with great Difficulty: Is it not manifest, That there is at present less *Silver* Proportionably to *Gold*, than was formerly in that Kingdom?

*Secondly, Quere,* Doth not this proceed from *Guineas*, being Rais'd more as to the Rates they Pass at, than the *Silver Coin* is Rais'd at there? It being Demonstrable for Instance, That *Guineas* are Rais'd so as to Pass for 5 *d.* and One 3d Part of a Penny more each, than they

they ought to do Proportionably to what *Ducatoons* are Rais'd to Pass at.

*Thirdly, Quere,* Can it be imagin'd, That *Ireland* gains by having *Guineas* brought into that Kingdom, therewith to Purchase or Exchange for *Silver* (in Lieu thereof) upon such unequal Terms? And if the Consequences hereof cannot be deny'd, why then might not other Commodities *Ireland* affords, be concluded to be carry'd out upon the like Disadvantage to it? Let no Body Cavil at my calling *Silver Coin* a Commodity, for *Money* Passing in *Ireland* by Weight, and that Weight for more or less, according to its Fineness, viz. *Plate*, or *Pern*: Is not it plainly in the Nature of *Bullion*, and is not *Bullion* allow'd to be a Merchandize?

*Fourthly, Quere,* Doth it appear by the Course of Exchange in the Returns of *Money* to, or out of *Ireland*, that Merchants are so Rash and Indiscreet in their Business, as to Govern themselves by no Thing more solid than the Vulgar Opinion? And consequently, is it to be imagin'd that any of them are tempted by the meer empty greater Sound than formerly, which our Pieces of *Money* make, (in the People's Naming of Them,) to bring any Species of *Money* whatsoever into this Kingdom, upon the prospect of Buying really greater Penny-worths therewith? Instead of their Previously computing what Increase of *Guineas*, *Pistoles*, *English-Crowns*, or *Cobbs*, the Produce of what They lay out in those, or any other Species of *Money*, will bring them in, when they Vend the Return for their *Money* in *Irish* Commodities elsewhere.

*Fifthly, Quere,* What other Way is there of getting *Money* into a Country, but by the Ballance of Trade? If none, then if neither the Merchant over-reaches himself, nor the Handy-Crafts-Man, or Country-Man are Bubl'd by Him, on the Advancement of the Rates of *Coin*. It follows then, That the same Quantity of Goods would have been carry'd out of *Ireland*, and the same Proportion of *Money* brought in to Pay for them, (for Instance, the same Number of *Guineas*,) whether *Guineas* had been computed betwixt them, either after the Rate of 23, or 26 s. per Piece?

To Explain this by an Example, let it be suppos'd, That a Merchant, just after the Advancement of the Rates of *Coin* in *Ireland*, carry'd thither to the Value of 300 *l.* in *Guineas* to Buy Beef, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Wool, or any other Goods, or Manufactures of the Country; now if Beef, and the other Commodities did still keep to the Price they were at just before, according to Tale of Pounds, Shillings and Pence. Hath not *Ireland* Bought that *Gold* too dear, since it hath lost 30 *Guineas*; that is to the Value of 39 *l.* in the said 300 *l.* there being so many less *Guineas* required now to make up 300 *l.* than was before the Advancement thereof; for now 230 *Guineas* will go as far in Tale of Pounds, as 260 *Guineas* did before; But if on the contrary it be suppos'd that every Thing in *Ireland*, was Risen in Price Proportionably, to the Advancement of *Money*; Why then, you must suppose the said Merchant a very Inconsiderate Person, for carrying or sending over his 300 *l.* Venture thither, without Previously informing himself what Consequences the Advancement of *Money* had,

had, as to the Purchasing what he intended to Deal in? ( And there are not many, if any such Merchants to be met with; ) but if he advifely ftill thought it worth his while to Buy there, what he wanted to Sell elfewhere, tho' he knew he fhould not get any more of any Goods *Ireland* affords, for his 500*l.* than he could have done before the Advancement of the Rates of *Coin*: Why then it plainly follows, That *Ireland* would howfoever have had his Money, tho' *Guineas* had continu'd going for 23 Shillings each; Neither can it poffibly be any other way, that we are become thus Competently Stock'd with the running Cash now Current amongft Us; unlefs the People of *Ireland* could Buy and Sell to Difadvantage, and yet Thrive on Their Lofs.

*A Speech made by the Author of this Pamphlet, in the Committee of the whole Houfe of Commons, when it Sat on Ways and Means, Auguft the 30th, 1697.*

Mr. C----- M----- What I have to offer to Your Consideration, is defign'd by me, to tend to our common Good, and I defire to be Heard with Patience; and that no unwary Exprefion of Mine may be wrefte'd to any ill Senfe. The Subject we are upon, being of a very intricate Nature, and confequently requiring to be Sifted into, with all the Plainnefs poffible.

Now, that I may Exprefs my felf the more Intellegibly to the Worthy Members here Prefent, I will begin by Applying what hath already been Determin'd by them: and in Order thereto, I beg Leave, Sir, to obferve to You, That notwithstanding a Member of Our Houfe, concern'd in the Coining of *Half-Pence*, hath to a Tittle perform'd what he was enjoyn'd by the Patent he held under, yet this Honourable Houfe was but t'other Day of Opinion, That this Kingdom Suffer'd by the Difproportion there is betwixt the Intrinfick Value of the faid *Half-Pence*, and what they Actually Pafs for, tho' they are in Effect but given out as Tickets for the Benefit of *Change*: And pray, Sir, muft not the fame Weighty Reason hold proportionably Good in a greater degree as to our *Gold* and *Silver Coin*, in which ftictly Speaking, confifts the real Riches of all Countries?

It is then, Sir, worth our Confidering, whether the Advancement of the feveral Pieces of *Money* in *Ireland*, tho' (intended for our Good) carries not in a great Measure the fame Confequences with it, as the late Clipping the Current *Coin* of *England*, did in that Kingdom? For it is Obvious, That it is the fame Weight of *Gold* and *Silver*, and under the ufual Denominations of *Guineas*, *Ducatoons* and *Cobbs*, which paffeth at this time for more Pounds, Shillings and Pence, than formerly: And confequently this is apparently but a Nominal, and not a real Difference,

This Fallacy is not indeed very evident by our Home Trade, becaufe every Body in *Ireland*, unperceivedly to each other, raifes the Price of what he Deals in, proportionably to the Valuation of the *Coin*; and in fo doing, they are all as much even with one another, as they ever were before; for they all Buy and Sell to one another by the fame Standard, be it more or  
lets.

less garnish'd by the Advanc'd Rates of the Coin; that is to say, the same Gold or Silver Counter, is allow'd by all of them to stand in the way of Reckoning at present, for more Pence than formerly. But when the Merchant hath Occasion for Foreign Commodities, he finds that no Regard will be had beyond Sea, to our imaginary Splitting the several Pieces of Money into a meer Notional increafe of Pence; the Foreigners will not be so Bubl'd out of their Merchandize, and unless some other Accident hath alter'd the Price thereof; our Merchants will have neither more nor less, but the very same Commodities, as to Quantity and Goodness, for the same Piece of Money, as he had before the Advancement thereof; because it carries the same Weight and Fineness with it, which is its real Intrinsical Value.

In short, Sir, the Land-Lord is the Person chiefly Impos'd upon, by this Nick-Naming of the Money, he receives his Rent in; for when he came to let his Estate after the Reduction of this Kingdom, his Tennants took their Farms with a regard to the Desolate Condition thereof, and therefore undoubtedly the Tennant, who then Covenanted with his Land-Lord, to pay him for Example 11 L. 10 S. 0 d. for a Farm; did then secure to himself a good Bargain, even according to the Old Rates the Money went at; and then suppos'd to continue so still by both Parties; tho' an unforeseen Act of State hath since that, occasion'd the Tennant's having a better Bargain by 30 S. a Year in 11 L. 10 S. 0 d. than he ever thought of before: For it is plain, That the Tennant did not at the taking of his Lease, expect to pay his Land-Lord the 11 L. 10 S. 0 d. he Contracted for, with less than 10 Guineas; but now he will tell him, that 10 Guineas makes 13 l. which is 30 S. more than his Rent; and so under the Colour of Authority, he takes 30 S. out of his Land-Lord's Pocket, and puts it into his own.

Upon the whole, Sir, I must conclude, That if it be proper for us to inter-meddle in this Affair at all; it is rather our Interest to Address to the Government for the Reducing of Money to what it formerly Pass'd for: Than to have it still kept up it's present Titular Promotion; which conduces only to our deceiving our Selves.

F I N I S.